PARM.—Klosque Wo. 12, near Grand Hotel.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo gublication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stumps for that purpose.

Peace for the Earth.

How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of Him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace! Thus spake the Hebrew prophet two thousand and six hundred years ago, while yet the hosts of the great SENNACHERIB encompassed Israel, and the Philistines were in revolt. It was seven hundred years after the time of Isaian that Paul the Apostle exclaimed: "How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace!" It was CHRIST himself who, before PAUL knew of Him, had uttered the words, Blessed are the peacemakers!

Pleasant were the ruminations of those ancient sages of many lands who made forecast of the halcyon age, when peace should be established for all time the world over.

In our own days we hearken to the voice of our good friends the Quakers, followers of those benignant spirits, GEORGE FOR and WILLIAM PENN, who await in joyous expectation the coming of the era of universal peace.

It was but last week that the members of one of the fine old institutions of our country, the American Peace Society, held their annual convention in Boston to sound the praises of the illustrious principle which the society was founded to promulgate. There were philosophers at the convention; there were gospel preachers at it, and there were most venerable citizens. Five of the last, all members of the society, were over 90 years old, hopeful as ever that the era of peace is approaching. One man had kept up his membership for sixty years, and another longer yet. We do not know how long the worthy President of the body has been a member of it, but perhaps longer than any one else. The speeches delivered upon the occasion gave forth the fragrance of that gracious thought, Peace for all the earth! Beautiful were the tidings of peace in the

time of Isaian, and again in the first age of the Gospel, and along through all the generations of mankind. The faith of many good men in them has never died out. They are proclaimed to-day as they always have been in the past by saint and sage.

Yet war has raged over the earth ever since the times of the prophet and those of the apostle and those of the founder of Pennsylvania. The years of peace for our earth have been few indeed; the years of bloody strife in some one or another of the countries of the world have rolled along from age to age. Isaian and Paul lived in times of war; so did PLATO and SENECA; so have all the evangelists of peace since their days. The century in which we live has been one of the most warlike centuries in the history of the human race. It has been especially sanguinary in Christendom, all the chief countries of which have engaged in combat and reeked with carnage time and again. Even our own blessed land has had its share of war, wars with the English, the Mexicans, and the Indians, war between the unyielding North and the defiant South.

When we think of the words of CHRIST, how strange it seems that the most warlike countries in the world are those which profess to believe in the gospel of Christianity. They not only fight among themselves, but they also carry war into those upon patriotic grounds? lands which are ordinarily spoken of as pagan. The most peaceful races in the world are the Hindoos and the Chinese, both of them called pagan races. The English made war upon the people of India, and so did the French; both the English and the French made war upon the people of China. The Spaniards landed armies upon this side of the sea, and butchered the natives from Patagonia to Louisiana. The Christians have carried slaughter into Africa, into Australasia, into the Islands of the Indian Ocean, and into every other part of the earth where they could discern a promise of conquest. The record of Christendom is red with human blood.

To those of us who accept the prophecies and the Gospel as divine, where is the apology for this incarnadined record? Must we regard the powers of Christendom as pagan rather than Christian 7 Must we think that the words of Confucius in China and those of Buppha in India are better regarded by the followers of these sages than are the words of CHRIST by those who profess to be His followers? Why these unending rivers of blood under the sign of the Cross ?

We esteem the American Peace Society and desire the best of luck for the good men who belong to it. We trust that the doctrine which they uphold will yet prevail over all the world, that nations will turn their swords into pruning hooks, and that the lion will lie down with the lamb; for blessed are the peacemakers.

But we can see no sign of the approach of those piping times of tranquillity and concord. Behold the vast armies of Christendom! Hearken to the roll of the drum. We seem to be forever on the eve of a clash of arms that will shake the world.

With the eye of faith and in the spirit of hope we await the dawn of the millennium. But, for all that, we apprehend that it will not come until the soul of man shall be transformed into the likeness of its Creator.

True and False Democracy. "Where at the present time," asks a correspondent, " can we find the principles of true Democracy authentically set forth and defined?' We answer, they can be found in the writings of THOMAS JEFFERSON. He was the founder of the party; in his State papers and his public and private correspondence he formulated its creed; and everything in conflict with that creed, like Clevelandism and Bryanism, is heretical. Bodies of men, conventions, committees, or individuals may label themselves as Democratic, but they cannot acquire authority to alter the dogmas of Democracy. They are at liberty to give their own interpretation of them, but they cannot engraft on them erroneous principles and still preserve them as Democratic. That is beyond the power of any convention, State or national, that

was ever held or ever will be. When, for instance, JEFFERSON DAVIS and his followers tried to break up the Union

and erect a confederation on the corner stone of elavery and free trade, they proclaimed themselves to be Democrats, the guardians of the Democratic ark of the covenant. It is doubtful if there is a Democrat to-day in the old secession States who holds that either free trade or slavery is a tenet of Democratic faith. Neither of them ever was a Jeffersonian principle; and so they periahed.

JEFFERSON foresaw that his writings would be the gospel, as it were, of the Democratic faith. In a letter to Judge JOHNSON, three years before his death, he predicted that "selections from these writings, after my death, may come out successively as the maturity of circumstances may render their appearance seasonable." His premonition was that his writings would be quoted to establish the truth of history and to define the true Democratic faith. The prediction has been fulfilled, for no one of all our statesmen is put in evidence, generation after generation, to the extent that he is.

The brand of Democracy manufactured at Chicago a year ago will share the same ignominious fate as that of the equally spurious kind which passed out of existence when GROVER CLEVELAND laid down the Presidency.

What May We Hope for Cuba?

That the President is moving cautiously in regard to Cuba, that he is disposed to be ervative, there is no manner of doubt; and yet, unless we mistake, there are already discernible signs of a radical difference of attitude on this question between him and his predecessor.

Mr. CLEVELAND did everything he could to avoid any interference in the Cuban struggle, and especially interference with a view to securing Cuban independence. He had for his guidance and backing a resolution of Congress, passed by overwhelming majorities in both houses, indeed almost unanimously, which called not only for the recognition of Cuban belligerency, but for friendly negotiations with Spain, to be based on securing the independence of the island. He did not proclaim the existence of public war, in accordance with that vote, while, instead of negotiating for independence, he openly proposed, in his message to Congress, to substitute home rule under the Spanish yoke.

How, then, can it be said, as in some quarters it has been said, that President McKinley has adopted his predecessor's policy? What ground is there for inferring that he is against recognizing Cuban belligerency? It is urged that if truly favoring that recognition, he might take the expression of the last Congress on this subject for his guide. So, indeed, he fairly might, and yet with another Congress now existing and in actual session, and even at this time debating a new resolution of belligerency, it is surely not unnatural for him to await final action upon that. He is not only really entitled to an expression of opinion from the Congress which was elected on the same day that he was, and which he summoned in extraordinary session for legislation upon needs of the hour, but he may even conceive it to be discourteous to forestall that

expression by definite action of his own. Nor is there anything conflicting between the pending Morgan resolution and the Calhoun mission. The former may be weeks yet in getting through the House; and meanwhile not only is the investigation of affairs in Cuba by the President's special commissioner already going on, but its results may be important in backing up such a proclamation of belligerency as the President may issue, if the Morgan resolution is sent to him by votes as nearly unanimous as last year's,

Is there any reason to doubt that President McKINLEY will welcome the passage of the Morgan resolution, and act in accordance therewith, under his well known respect for the deliberately recorded convictions of Congress, reached after prolonged consideration, and evidently based

But the recognition of belligerency is the smaller of the needs of the hour. The securing of independence for Cuba is the prime necessity, and could it be brought about in such a way as to advance also the real interests of Spain, it might be all the more gratifying. On this point the Calhoun mission may have an important bearing.

In our view, furthermore, the President's immediate project, that of sending aid to the distressed and starving Americans on the island, so far from being an effort to divert the Cuban problem from a proper solution, by raising a new issue, really shows his desire to begin upon that solution. He starts on a line where he is unquestionably strong, and yet on which operations will help to bring the more general question to a crisis, by arousing and enlisting public sympathy. No one can say that the sufferings of our countrymen in Cuba do not appeal for instant and generous relief; and in carrying that relief, it is almost impossible not to bring under discussion the general

situation of affairs in the island. Should Spain oppose this plan, the Administration would undoubtedly take more vigorous measures; but Spain is too wise to oppose. However, with this relief measure, the business petition for bringing peace to the island, the Morgan resolution, and the Calhoun investigation all pending at once, we may well believe that better days for the patriots are at hand.

A New British Sphere.

Late English papers publish an interview with Mr. ALFRED PEASE, who was recently elected a member of the British Parlis ment, on his return from a hundred days journey into Somaliland and Abyssinia Mr. PEASE is enthusiastic over the capabilities of the Somaliland protectorate, which he regards as a much more important sphere of influence than is generally supposed in England. He regrets that this promising region should be administered from India, with its impecunious exchequer, as he terms it, but praises the Indian officials furnished by the Bombay Government for the admin istration of the country. He strongly advocates the construction of a railway from Berbera through Somaliland, which he considers the most desirable port for the terminus of a line going into Abyssinia. Zeyla is at present the port for trade with Abyssinia via Harar, but the French, it seems, are suspected of an intention to build a line, with the cooperation of King MENELIK, from their port of Djibutil to Harar, which would ruin Zeyla. According to Mr. PEASE, Somaliland is an absolute necessity to Aden, the British post near the entrance to the Red Sea, which draws its cattle supplies from Berbera. The Indian military authorities are trying the experiment of exporting Somali camels to India, as in the event of having to send an army into Afghanistan at least 40,000

sion of the army, and that number could not be collected in India under six months. The suggestion of Somali camela being required for an English army in Afghanistan raises a corner of a curtain behind which a good deal seems to lurk.

What Mr. PEASE says about the Abyssin-

ians is very interesting. He finds great need for a proper understanding with the Abyssinians, as, though the British sphere in Somaliland is called a protectorate, England does not protect the natives from the Abyssinians, who, it appears, make periodical raids into the country. These raids are said by the British officials to be of recent origin, but Mr. PEASE himself is of the opinion that they have been made from time immemorial, being the Abyssinian method of collecting the tribute payable by the Somalis, when allowed to run too long in arrears. He found the Abyssinians with whom he and his party came in contact very friendly. They were all armed with the 1894 Italian magazine rifle, part of the booty taken at Adowa, and had an inexhaustible supply of ammunition. The Italian defeat, says Mr. PEASE, has not improved British prestige, but a distinction is drawn between Englishmen and Italians, the former being welcome and the latter detested. The greatest civilizing influence in Somaliland, so far, has been the hunting parties of English sportsmen, mostly military men from India, They have greatly impressed the natives. In concluding Mr. PEASE thinks something should be done to protect the Somalis from the Abyssinians, and hopes for results in that direction and the rallway matter from Mr. RENNELL RODD's mission and his sixfoot escort. His concluding sentence is worth quoting. "Hitherto," he says, "the Abyssinians and their country, the richest in northeast Africa, have been treated with the greatest neglect and contempt, and no effort has been made to make British influence reach MENELIK or to encourage trade with those regions." Couple the necessity for protecting the Somalis from Abyssinian raids with that of making British influence reach MENELIK and his rich country, and the need of the Abyssinians for an inexhaustible supply of ammunition for their 1894 Italian magazine rifle becomes apparent at once.

Questions and Answers.

It is easy to answer the questions of the Evening Post:

"Nebody disputes that an insurrection is going or in Cuba, but are there any belligerents in the island, accountable to any one but Spain for their acts? Is there any one there for us to deal with but Spain? A year ago there were said to be two Cuban armies, one under Macro, another under Gonzz. Macro is dead. Where is GOMEZ's army? Where is the socalled Government of Cisneros, which a year ago was discovered by correspondents on the top of a remote ountain called Cubitas ?"

The Cuban belligerents are no more "accountable " to Spain than GEORGE WASH-INGTON was to King GEORGE III. Besides Spain, there is the Republic of Cuba for us to deal with. There are now three Cuban armies, one of them in the east, another in the centre, and the third in the west, all of them under the same General-in-Chief. Though the great MACEO is dead, there is an active General at the head of the forces he formerly commanded. Not so long ago Gomez was in Santiago; afterward he marched through Puerto Principe; subsequently he gave WEYLER a job in Santa Clara, and last week he appeared to be headed for Matanzas; the place he is bound for is Havana. It would be as hard for the Evening Post as it is for Spain to put a finger on him. There can be no great trouble in finding out the location of the "so-called Government of CISNEROS." It left the mountain top some time ago, and took up quarters at a better place, near the geographical centre of Cuba, where it can be seen on Saturday next making provision for the election of a President of the republic and for the revision of the Constitution.

The Evening Post is a humbug.

A Protean Senator.

Florida has forty-five counties, and the total vote of the Everglade State at the last Presidential election was 45,000, or 1,000 per county. In the single Fourteenth Congressional district of this town, represented in Washington by the Hon, LEMUEL ELI QUIGG, the total vote at the last election was 50,000, or 5,000 more than the vote of the whole State of Florida.

Florida is the only State which convenes its Legislature in April to fill Senatorial terms beginning in March, and this spring there has been a protracted contest over such an election, culminating last Friday with the election of STEPHEN R. MALLORY.

Senator MALLORY is a protean statesman, having many and divers titles to considera tion. He was born in Virginia on the anniversary of the day on which Senator Polk was born in North Carolina, and during the civil war he served both as a soldier and sailor in the Confederate forces. The war over, he went to college; became a teacher, and was admitted to the bar in Louisians.

A soldier, sailor, teacher, lawyer, he left Louisiana and moved to Florida and became a legislator until elected to Congress, and then, it was said, a Democratic renomination was refused him because of his opposition to free and unrestricted coinage silver. Now, however, he has turned out a radical silver man. Other surprises in the career of Senator Mallory may follow his appearance at Washington as a successor to the distinguished WILKINSON CALL, who has been in the Senate eighteen

A Roman Admirer of Hocus Smith. From the banks of the Coosa and Oostenaula sighs an appeal too plaintive to be neglected. In the eye of the Argus, of the Georgian Rome, shines a tear which shall not have flowed in vain. "While we differ with Mr. HOKE SMITH on several political questions," says the appealing Argus, "yet he is a true Georgian, a polished gentleman, and an able statesman. We want THE SUN to let him alone." Now, if the Hon. Hocus SMITH be indeed the rare and gifted being described by his eulogist in Rome, what right has THE SUN to leave him alone, that is, to pass by him in silence? It would not be doing its duty to the public if it neglected to record the honors which crowd upon him. Nor would the Hon. Hocus SMITH be satisfied if no mention were to be made of the unfading beauties of his person, his speech, and his acts. Ever since he was yanked into renown by the kind and firm guiding hand of the Hon. DINK BOTTS, Mr. SMITH has found that glory agreed with him; and he can have no desire to give it up, even if it were in his power to do so. It is not in his power. His name is linked forever with that of DINK BOTTS. He will be remembered in spite of himself.

years of Mr. SMITH before he was nursed into statesmanship by Mr. Borrs; but there is an impression that he is of North Carocamels would be required for a single divi- lina origin. Still, there is no doubt that

The obscurity of legend enwraps the early

he is a true Georgian. The Hon. DINK Borrs must have made him that. - Polished and finely polished any pupil of that illustrious man must be. There is no reason why the Roman admirer should regret that he differs with Mr. SMITH on some questions, for Mr. SMITH sometimes differs with himself. Finally, that Mr. SMITH is a statesman of peculiar ability is conceded even by himself. The statesman who was an advocate of the gold standard, and at the same time an advocate of the freesilver candidate for President, possesses unusual talents, a sort of moral ambidexterity and reversibleness which entitles him to

the admiration of all who admire him, and makes him prized by collectors. If at any moment the Roman admirer thinks that too much or too little has been said about the god of his idolatry, he should nack his bag and take the first train to Hot Springs, Ark. There all day and night the Hocus Smith fountain plays hot and healthful streams beneath the shadow of a memorial obelisk seventeen feet high. Amid the murmur of those jets of health any injustice of men toward the subject of the fountain will be forgotten. What other pupil of the Hon. DINK BOTTS has a monument seventeen feet high? The Hon. Hocus Smith persists that he is not dead. The waters of the fountain spout in various directions, thereby typifying his political consistency.

Antarctic Exploration. Lieut. DE GERLACHE WIll leave Antwerp in July for the Antarctic Ocean, on the steamer Belgica, which has been specially fitted for polar service. This expedition has been preparing for months, but it does not propose to winter in Antarctic waters, and it will be very fortunate if it achieves results of much importance during the brief summer of a single season. Any large scheme of South Polar exploration must provide for a sojourn of two or more years. A single season is scarcely more than sufficient to place an expedition in a high southern latitude where active work may begin at sunrise in the following year. It is by no means unlikely that the De Gerlache party may succeed in their effort to cross the present southern limit of the explored area, and, if fortune favors, they may return with not a little new information; but the period of their work is too short for very extended research, and too much should not be expected of them.

The past two years have witnessed a remarkable revival, among geographers, of interest in Antarctic exploration, and it is rather surprising that more has not been done in the way of putting an expedition in the field equipped for two or three years' work. Borchgrevink, the Norwegian, was to start this summer, under British auspices, for Victoria Land, and his expedition was to be the first to winter in the South Polar regions. Nothing, however, has been heard of his enterprise for months, and it is now evident that he will not start this season. A committee from various learned societies, including the Royal Geographical Society, has been impressing upon the British Government the importance of renewing Antarctic research, and urging that England herself should provide the vessels and equipment, as she did in a number of the Arctic expeditions. This committee is able, at least, to report progress, for the British Admiralty, which, hitherto, had declined to take any part in the project, has finally agreed to man and outfit an expedition, though it will not provide a ship. A strong movement has been in progress in Germany for two years past in behalf of German Antarctic exploration, but no news has yet been received that the committee, which was to report at the recent geographical meeting in Jena, holds out any pros-

pects of speedy German participation. It is more than a half century since any important additions have been made to our knowledge of the Antarctic regions. The British and German committees have prepared long lists of the important gains to science that may reasonably be expected to result from the renewal of these researches. There is now no other part of the world of equal extent that is so little known; and if geographical discoveries of the first importance are yet to be made, there is little doubt that they will be found in the South Polar area. Under these circumstances renewal of Antarctic enterprise on a scale adequate for the achievement of thorough results may be expected; but there are no indications that any large enterprise of this nature will be launched within the next year or two.

What Will the Powers Do? The reply of the Sultan to the note of the

Ambassadors is only what might have been anticipated. He is in no hurry, and means to test the solidarity of the concert before entering into any formal negotiations either for an armistice or peace. Meantime Edhem Pasha has had orders to push his military advantages to the utmost. the idea at Constantinople being, seemingly, that the more they can hold be fore the armistice is forced on them. the more they will be able to keep when peace is concluded. In the triangular arrangement presented by the situation the disposition of two sides, the Greek and the Turkish, is now known. That of the third, the powers, continues as mysterious as ever The opinion of correspondents at Constanti nople, well placed to estimate the state of feeling among the Turks, is that unless the powers are prepared to support their demands by force, no attention will be paid to them. As the Sultan has probably learned that some of the powers composing the concert are not prepared to go that length for the sake of Greece, he will take his time in considering their collective proposition. The despatches stating that the requirements of Russia in return for her moral support of the Sultan against Greece are so large as to alarm him are possibly true, and may, in the absence of more definite information, be accepted as an explanation of the mobilization of the Fourth Army Corps, whose circumscription comprises the whole tableland of Armenia toward the Russian Caucasus Reports from Russia go to show that, so far as public feeling can express itself in that country, the sympathy of the people is with Greece, and we know how strong an influence they exercise when thoroughly moved. On the other hand, the Panslav party certainly has no sympathy with the aspirations attributed to the Greeks for the revival of the empire of Byzance under a Greek prince, but it would be untrue to its traditions if it gave consent to active support to the common enemy of all the people of the Orthodox faith. It would be a case again of Russia being, as before the last Russo Turkish war, divided into official and unofficial; or, as an Austrian writer described it, the Russia one sees and the Russia one

The military operations, which since the netreat from Pharsala have been in abey-

does not see.

In Epirus the Greeks have taken a vigorous initiative by sea and land, and have captured Nicopolis, situated on the narrow part of the peninsula connecting Preveza with the mainland. By latest reports, envoys had been sent out to treat for the surrender of the garrison of the latter place to the Greek commander. The capture of Preveza by the Greeks would be an important success, as it would place the entrance to the Gulf of Arta entirely in their hands, and would leave them free to concentrate their whole force in Epirus for another advance on Janina. The fighting stated to have taken place at Gribovo appears to have been of a sanguinary character, in which the Greeks have retrieved the disgrace that attached to their precipitate retreat from Pentepighadia. The statement that, notwithstanding their superiority in artillery over the Turks, they were not able to bring their guns into play, argues either a want of tactical ability on the part of the commanders of batteries, or such close fighting that they were afraid to fire among their own men. A good deal now depends on whether the Greeks have organized a tolerable transport service for supplying their troops during an advance. The country between Arta and Janina is so destitute of population and supplies of all kinds that the Turks will have the greatest difficulty in keeping any large body of troops properly provisioned. This is in favor of the Greeks, who, by the fall of Preveza, will be relieved of any further trouble in their rear. From Thessaly the news is vague and uncertain. The reports from the Turkish side show that EDHEM Pasha is having some trouble on his lines of communication from irregular bands, and there have been indications of this in the movements of considerable bodies of Turkish troops in different directions among the mountains in his rear. From the Greek headquarters at Dhomoko lt is reported that the commissariat is now working satisfactorily, and that the troops are receiving sufficient supplies of food, and Gen. SMOLENITS at last accounts had reoccupied Armyros from his base at Surpl. The accounts of the Turkish movements are conflicting, and represent them as alternately advancing and retiring without apparent reason. Coming despatches will throw needed light on this. Meantime, as our London correspondent points out, the reports as to the terms of peace are without any real value so long as an armistice is not concluded. They will necessarily depend on the position and condition of the respective armies at the moment hostilities are suspended; and that depends on the powers and whether they are prepared to enforce the demands they have made at Constantinople.

ance all along the line, have been resumed

Everybody knows that Tammany will put up what it will call a regular Democratic ticket, and the question of interest is whether it will insist upon last year's standard of regularly and cling to Bryanism. The indications are that it will not. It will endeavor to unite the Democratic forces on "municipal issues" as affording its only chance of success.—New York Times.

There are no "municipal issues" distinctively. There is no question whether Tammany "will insist upon last year's standard of regularity and cling to Bryanism," and "endeavor to unite the Democratic forces on 'municipal issues." It is obvious that Tammany Hall does not intend to recant and repudiate its Bryanism of last year. It would go to pieces if it did. There is not even a proposition that it should do it. The only suggestion from the gold Democrats is that, for the purposes of this municipal election, it hould keep its Bryanism concealed and in the background, an impossible feat. Those Democrats simply want a pretext for voting the Tammany ticket, and those of them who are likely to stick to their present intention would vote for it with or without a strict Bryanite composition throughout. Of course, Tammany wants all the votes it can get, and will take them, asking no questions as to the "regularity" of the voters. They will be regular enough for its purposes if they help it to put Bryanism in control of the Greater New York. Of course, it wants union; it wants to get in.

The rank municipal corruption which is threatening to engulf the metropolis of New York. -- New Haven Morning News.

So even the Reform administration of Mayo STRONG doesn't escape the blighting Mugwump charge of corruption. Our contemporary has got the disease known as the "chronic distemper of the intellects," or Googooism, we will stake our professional reputation on it. It was probably caught in New York, just now a terrible plague spot.

The Democrat-Populist nomination of a candidate to succeed the late SETH L. MILLIKEN in the Third Congress District of Maine has been made. The nominee is FREDERIC W. PLAISTED, and the platform declares for this;

"The free and unsimited coinage of sliver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without the consent of any other nation on earth, and renews its allegiance to that gallant eader. William J. BRYAN, in his efforts to f Government of this country from the control of trusts and monopolies."

There doesn't seem to be much non-partisan ship up in Maine.

At the last meeting of the Board of Alder men, held on Tuesday, Alderman Wines, a representative of the city districts, proposed the following:

"Resolved, That permission be, and the same here by is, given to the Blackbird Club to place and keep transparencies on the following lamp-posts: Corner 196th street and Second avenue, corner 116th street and Third avenue, and corner Eighty-seco and Second avanue; such permission to continue until May 30."

Thereupon the President of the board, so the minutes of its deliberations show, "put the question whether the board would agree with such resolution." It was agreed to, and the President called for the next item of business Alderman Wund secured the floor and offered the following:

"Resolved. That permission be, and the same hereby is, given the Blackbird Club to place and keep transparencies on the following lamp-posts: corner sixtyfirst street and Third avenue, corner Sixty sixth street and Second avenue, corner Thirty-seventh and Second avenue, corner Thirty-first and Pirst avenue; such permission to continue until May 30."

Thereupon the President put the question and the board agreed to this resolution unani mously, and the President called for the next item of business. Alderman O'BRIEN secured recognition and offered the following: Resolved, That permission be, and the same her by is, given the Biackbird Club to place and keep

seventy-seventh street and Third avenue, corner seventy-seventh street and Second avenue, corn seventy-ninth street and Second avenue, corner Sev enty-fourth street and First avenue; such permissi continue until May 30." The vote in favor of this resolution was unan

nous and affirmative, and the next item of busi eas was called for. Alderman Masshall rose and offered the following resolution: " Resolved, That permission be, and the same her

y is, given to the Blackbird Club to place and keep ransparencies on the following lamp-posts: Corner Seventh street and Avenue B, corner Second atrocorner Madison and Market streets; such permission to continue until May 80."

This resolution was adopted without division The Aldermen will cease to be at midnight December 31, the day before the birth o the Greater New York. However, general istory will record their doings. They will at least be remembered gratefully and admiringly by the members of the Blackbird Club, particularly Aldermen Wines, WUND, O'BRIEN, and

A DANGER TO OUR INSTITUTIONS.

The Development of a Class Which Perres

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Of course Governor Black's approval to-day of the Civil Service bill passed by the Legislature will provoke wild outcry from the little knot of "civil service reformers" who have undertaken to control that business exclusively, and have succeeded hitherto because of the indifference or shortsightedness of legislators and of our last Constitutional Convention. Any interference by the law-making power with the plans they have laid out for themselves or any departure from the exact demands they make, is treated by them as an invasion of a province whose rule is theirs by a sort of divine right. It is not merely civil service and civil service regulations they want, but the precise system and the precise regulations they themselves deem desirable, and those only. Because of the negligence of Congress, of Legislatures, and the absence of any considerable public concern in the subject, one way or the other, they have succeeded in carrying out their policy, until at length they have proceeded to an extreme which, it is not too much to say, is dangerous to

our whole political system. In the first place, through the reprehensible laches of carcless legislation, the Civil Service Commissioners have acquired a power which cannot safely be intrusted to any such department. They may easily become the worst of all cosses; it would not be difficult to turn those boards into a machine of oppression, of corrup-tion, and political immorality generally, which would be infinitely more pernicious than even the old so-called "spoils system" was accused of being by its loudest defamers.

The bill which Governor Black's signature to day makes law will tend to correct that threatening evil by lessening to some extent the auto cratic power of that body. It will give heads of departments something to say in the choice of their subordinates, enabling them to conduct examinations as to the fitness of candidates, without having to depend wholly on the will and judgment of Civil Service Commissioners not less liable than they to be men governed by sinister and corrupt motives, as time goes on and with vastly greater power to profit by them The great danger in this alien civil service system, as it has been developed so industri ously by a little clique of enthusiasts, while legislators remained culpably blind to the evil, is that it tends to the establishment of a bureaucracy utterly foreign to our political institu ns and wholly inconsistent with them. It is building up an army of permanent officeholders, who will eventually band together to control legislation for their own benefit. Already at their instance bills have been introduced in Congress providing for pensions for them, and eventually, unless the system is revo lutionized, they will be strong enough through the combination of the whole number, State and Federal, to compel the establishment of a system of pensions for them which will be the most costly and the most oppressive this republic has ever known. They will form a sort of political labor union of gigantic dimensions, held together by a common in terest, which will be used to bulldoze Congress and State Legislatures to fulfil its behests. It will extend to every town, village, and hamlet in the Union, and the tentacies of the monster will reach to every Congress and every Legislative district. Thus it can threaten political ruin or offer political gain as its selfish interest die tates. It can rule political parties and compel political candidates to bow to its will. Elective offices are for a limited term only, according to the popular will, but these civil service fellows

holders, irremovable by the people. For the first time in the history of this republic, the civil service system builds up within it a class, with all the distinctive characteristics of an independent class. Necessarily, we have a small army and navy in which the few officers are permanent, but now there arises a civil service class, in which all the members are permanently fed at the public crib. It is impossible to get rid of them unless they misbehave; and grabbing for pensions and political power cannot be twisted into legal misconduct. Every citizen enjoys under the Constitution the right to ex ercise his political power.

are in during good behavior, permanent office

In all the civilized world there is no such civil service class which is not pensioned; and pensioned ours will be, beyond the possibility of a

doubt, unless it is uprooted speedily. In England the civil service, from which our new system was copied, was created as it now exists for the special purpose of making it a class, from which the competitive examinations would debar those not specially trained for it, and thus keep the places for the educated classes only. It is an aristocratic, an utterly undemocratic device.

I merely suggest hastily a few points which eem to have escaped the attention of the mass of the public, and even of legislators, for the number of those who have given anything ap proaching careful study to the subject is small. The civil service reformers themselves see the consequences, but they are actually what the reform" is driving at. They are revolutionists, and the insolent and insulting speech of Carl Schurz before the Governor against the bill now made law, affords a true indication of the arrogant spirit animating them. NEW YORK, May 15. MANHATTAN.

Gen. J. R. Brooke. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Your edi-

torial of this date entitled "The New Major-General" mentions that Gen. John R. Brooke entered the service as a Captain in the Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry. That was in the first 'three months' service. Afterward he became a Captain of Company A, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, was immediately made Colonel of that regiment, and continued in was placed in command of the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Second Corps (Hancock's). The brigade consisted of the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-sixth New York, the Second Delaware, and the 145th, 148th (ex-Gov. Beaver's regiment), and Flity-third Pennsylvania, After the battle of Spottsylvania the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery Regiment Joined it. Later it was taken out, and the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery was put in its place. In 1864 Gen. Miles commanded the Second Brigade in the same division, and later commanded the division and continued in command until the close of the war. At Cold Harbor Gen. Brooke was shot through the chest, and was never with his old command afterward.

Before he was wounded he had the best voice for a commander I ever heard. In the spring of 64 our brigade was sucamped near Brandy Station, in the extreme front, as a picket support. Whenever he had the brigade out on drill we could hear his commands from the picket line almost as distinctly as if we were on the drill ground, a half mile off, and at the Wilderness I remember we could hear his commands above the din of the battle when we could hear no one else except our company officers.

Rock Island, Ill., formerly Company K, Fiftythird Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The Hours at Grant's Tent. command until early in 1864, when he was placed in command of the Fourth Bri-

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir : Reaching Grant's

tomb at 5:45 on Sunday I found it closed and learned that the bours in which the tomb is open

The Hours at Grant's Tomb.

are from wa. M. to 5 P. M. daily. It seems to me that 5 o'clock is too early to llose the somb at this season. At that hour there are still many person on the Drive. E. R. E. McJimsey Seeking a Persimmon.

From the Kansas City World. Erasmus Elemezer Ephraim McJimsey, editor of the

Maryville, Mo., Tribune, is at the Milland. Mc. Mc Jimsey is a leading Republican of Nodaway county, nd has ornamented numerous State conventions of the party. His visit to the city is for the purpose of grasping the hand of the Hon. Web Davis, Missouri's lustrious son, whose pole, in conjunction with that of the Hon. Dick Kerens, has recently knocked the

The Liquor Law in Pennsylvania.

sistant Secretary of the Interior.

From the Philadelphia Record. A tramp detected in stealing a quart of liquor from ith Chester store pleaded so hard when that he was released and then kicked out of town.

> Another Trust Suggested. From the New York Times.

The congestion of street traffic, not only on the water front, but in lire-adway and many side streets, as well nine intoleracis. If the trucking business were organized like the express business, a wast swim of time and money migat be effected.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY

The Morris Park races, which were expected seen four days of fairly good sport without any rush of fashionable people or any display of equipages and smart gowns. The weather on Thursday was abominable, and it is possible that the golf tournament at Meadowbrook may have interfered with the attendance, as the Long Island colony are both clannish and loyal to their own members. They will show the truest spirit of hospitality to those who come to them for amusement, but they care very little to swell the crowds on distant fields, The Brooklyn Handicap and the Suburban as Sheepshead Bay are to them the great racing events of the year, and there will probably be a large contingent of Long Island sportsmen

on hand when those stirring affairs take place, In spite of there being a smaller display than usual of feminine beauty and millinery, the sport and attendance at Morris Park have been eminently satisfactory to the gentlemen who have done so much for the revival of clean, honest racing in this country. Mr. August Belmout had the good luck to win the Juvenile Stakes and also the Toboggan Handicap. Mr. James R. Keene's Voter won the Metropolitan Handicap in splendid style, leading from stars to finish. This was a matter of general congratulation, as no turfman is more respected or more popular than Mr. Keene.

Over thirty experienced golfers opened the Meadowbrook tournament on Thursday, and played with persistent skill and patience under a drenching rain, which would have driven ordinary mortals to the shelter of the clubhouse and to the comforting influence of large fires and hot tea. A large number were entered from other clubs, among them Archibald Rogers of Shinnecock, S. Frothingham of the Rockaway, who played extremely well; James L. Breese of Tuxedo, Victor Sorchan of Newport, W. T. Gray of St. Andrew's, and several others, who on the succeeding days, when wind and weather were more favorable, gave the Meadowbrooks some trouble to hold their own.

The next event of importance among turfmen will be the Country Club races at Boston, for which boxes will be sold at auction this week. New York and Philadelphia club men, with their sisters, their aunts, their cousins, and their wives, will make boxes, clubhouse, and lawn as gay as Ascot on Cup day. After the Boston excitement there will be a return rush westward for the Brooklyn Handicap, and then the Sheepshead Bay season will usher in the great Suburban, which turns off rich men and paupers with miraculous celerity. After the Suburban social interest in the race course ceases for a time, and, although the wheel keeps turning and the horses keep running, boxes and grand stands are abandoned to club men and the general public.

Home weddings have been more than usually frequent this spring owing, probably, to the face that there have been several unions of Catholics and Protestants, which forbid a church ceremony. The walls of Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding's drawing room were exquisitely decorated on Wednesday with clusters of white lilacs, which hung from celling to floor, for the marriage of her fair young daughter to Frederic Coudert, Jr. Nothing except the bride herself could have been more graceful and lovely than the profusion of this spring blossom, arranged, as it was, by an artist's hands, and the wedding. although small, was a wonderfully pretty one. Equally picturesque was the wedding cele-

brated in Trinity Church, Boston, of Miss Hester Cochrane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Cochrane of Boston, and Mr. George Richmond Fearing, Jr., whose mother was Miss Hattie Travers. a matter of general regret that neither Mr. nor Mrs. Fearing was present at the marriage of their only son, but Mrs. Fearing's health is delicate, and they have been living abroad for a long time. All the Fearing friends and relatives, however, went from New York and Newport, and there was a distinguished crowd in the church. Miss Cochrane, who is very young.looked girlish and innocent in her gossamer vell, through which glistened her masses of golden hair, and was altogether a very winsome and attrao tive bride. Her attendants, all débutantes of this winter, were chosen from among Boston's freshest and prettlest rosebuds.

Speaking of weddings, Boston's smart set are bracing themselves to remain in town until the middle of June for the much-delayed marriage of Mr. Lars Anderson and Miss Isabel Perkins, which has been set at last for the middle of June. The postponement of this marriage, which was to have taken place in April, has been mainly owing to the fallure of Mr. Chandler Hale, the new Secretary of Embassy at Rome, to relieve Mr. Anderson, who is occupying the post at present. Mr. Hale is engaged to Miss Rachel Cameron, who has gone abroad with her stepmother, Mrs. Donald Cameron, and the marriage will take place either in London or Paris

At Washington a very pleasant supplementary season is in progress, to which the informal musicales and receptions at the White House the probable departure of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice and their family, whose hospitalities have given so much pleasure and enjoyment to Wash ington society during Mr. Brice's Senatorial term. His five years' lease of the Corcoran mansion is nearly at an end, and it is confidently expected that the family will make their future

home in this city.

The exhibition at the Ortgies Gallery on Tuesday last of designs made by the pupils of the School for Applied Design for Women has hardly received the attention that it merited. A very large number of artists and friends of Mrs. Dunlop Hopkins, the lady who has organized, established, and made a complete success of the enterprise, were present, however, and the greatest admiration was expressed for the drawings, many of which were architectural, and were pronounced by good judges to be as good as or even better than those furnished by the Columbia art students. The designs for wall papers were also highly commended, and Mrs. Hopkins was warmly congratulated upon the merit which her scholars had attained.

An engagement has been announced during the last few days which has met with universal approbation and called forth the warmest congratulations from friends of the young couple. It is that of Miss Maud Livingston, daughter of the late Cambridge Livingston, to Mr. William Tiffany, son of Mrs. George Tiffany, who was formerly Miss Belle Perry.

Cards are out from Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Campbell for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Lily Campbell, to Mr. John J. Boyd, on the 2d of June, at South Orange, N. J. This will be the first of the country weddings, when lawns, trees, and flowers should be at their best. Newport is hardly yet arrayed in her fullest

summer beauty, but the tender green of trees and grass is infinitely lovely and attractive. The summer colony are rapidly falling into line, and already more cottages are open than is usual at this season. Mrs. Sidney Webster and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, took possession of Pen Craig several days aga Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon have been established at their cottage since the first of May. Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton are at Land's End, counted among the oldest inhabitants, and Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers went to Newport immediately on their return from Aiken. The Whitney Warrens, Watts Shernans, Mrs. David King and her daughter. Mrs. George L. Rives, Miss Natica Rives and Miss Charlotte Whitney are also among recent arrivals, while to do duty at small dinners and card parties Mr. Lispenard Stewart and Mr. James V. Parker are desirable acquisitions.

The death of Mr. C. C. Baldwin, Naval Officer of this port, railway President, club man, and society favorite, will cast a shadow over his nany warm friends, as well as over the societies and corporations among whom his chief work lay. Mr. Baldwin was eminently a man of affairs, of large brain, and ample ability for the responsibility that he assumed. He had also a most gental personality, and in the social as wel-

as the business world was justly a favorite. The funeral services for Mr. Frank Foster were largely attended in Newport, and many persons went from here and from Baltimore to pay the last token of respect to his memory. Mr. Poster's health had been declining for several years. but no man was more loved and respected by rel atives and friends.